



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

6  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/501,598	07/13/2004	Donald L Rymer	AD6856USPCT	9545
7590	06/06/2007		EXAMINER	
Kevin S Dobson E I du Pont de Nemours & Company Legal Patents Wilmington, DE 19898			CHEUNG, WILLIAM K	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1713	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/06/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/501,598	RYMER ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	William K. Cheung	1713	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### **Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/30/07.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### **Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2,10-12,24-41,46-55 and 58-76 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,2,10-12,24-41,46-55 and 58-76 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### **Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### **Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### **Attachment(s)**

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Request for Continued Examination***

1. The request filed on March 30, 2007 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.53(d) based on parent Application No. 10/501598 is acceptable and a RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.
2. In view of the amendment filed March 30, 2007, claims 3-9, 13-23, 42-45, 56-57 have been cancelled, and new claims 69-76 have been added. Claims 1, 2, 10-12, 24-41, 46-55, 58-76 are pending.
3. In view of the amendment filed March 30, 2007, the rejection of Claims 1, 2, 10-12, 14-16, 18, 20, 21, 23-41, 46-58, 61-68 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gutweiler (US Patent 5,573,842) in view of Dauvergne (FR Patent 2,401,941, Abstract), and Shohi et al. (EP-1036775 A1), and further in view of Degeilh (US 4,696,971), is withdrawn.
4. In view of the amendment filed March 30, 2007, the rejection of Claim 22 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gutweiler (US Patent 5,573,842) in view of Dauvergne (FR Patent 2,401,941), in view of Shohi et al. (EP-1036775 A1), in view of

Degeilh (US 4,696,971), and further in view of an online product brochure from Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, [www.pa.greatlakes.com](http://www.pa.greatlakes.com), 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, October 2001, withdrawn.

5. In view of the amendment filed March 30, 2007, the rejection of Claims 59-60 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gutweiler (US Patent 5,573,842) in view of Dauvergne (FR Patent 2,401,941), in view of Shohi et al. (EP-1036775 A1), in view of Degeilh (US 4,696,971), and further in view of Keppler (US 4,433,108), is withdrawn.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. Claims 1, 2, 10-12, 24-41, 46-55, 58, 61-76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gutweiler (US Patent 5,573,842) in view of Dauvergne (FR Patent 2,401,941, Abstract), and Shohi et al. (EP-1036775 A1), and further in view of Degeilh (US 4,696,971) and then in view of Masao et al. (JP08-337446).

The prior art to Gutweiler relates to a plasticized PVB film comprising a plasticizer, PVB, and an optical brightener in an amount effective to improve the optical properties and reduce the yellowing of the film which is useful as intermediate film in multilayer laminated glass panes (Abstract). Gutweiler's PVB sheet with a yellowness index of less than 2 (column 8, lines 4-5) is made by blending PVB with 20-50 wt% of plasticizer (column 4, line 1) and extruding under temperature of 140-250° C (column 4, line 12). The PVB has a content of vinyl alcohol monomer units of preferably 17-29 wt% (column 3, lines 41-43). Gutweiler (col. 3, line 59-62) clearly disclose the incorporation of the plasticizers as claimed.

The difference between the invention of claims 1, 2, 10-12, 24-41, 46-55, 58, 61-76 and Gutweiler et al. is that Gutweiler is silent on the details of PVB synthesis, and is also silent on the use of sulfosuccinate compounds as surfactants.

Dauvergne teaches a process for preparing PVB comprising adding PVA, acid catalyst, and an emulsifier (i.e. a surfactant) into a reactor with stirring, introducing butyraldehyde gradually, then, after adjusting pH to 9-11, separating the resultant PVB from the mixture (Abstract). Although Dauvergne does not mention the wash step after PVB is separated from mixture as required by applicant's claim 1, the prior art to Shohi et al. provides an interlayer film for laminated glass containing PVB resin (Abstract and page 3, [0016]), where the PVB synthesis includes a step of reaction product wash with an excess of water in order to wash out the unreacted n-butyraldehyde and a neutralization of the hydrochloric acid catalyst with the common neutralizer (page 5, [0046]). Motivated by the expectation of success of obtaining a PVB resin with low residual monomers, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art to incorporate the washing step of Shohi et al. into the PVB preparation procedure of Dauvergne to obtain the PVB synthesis procedure as claimed.

Further, in light of the fact that Dauvergne teaches a detailed method of synthesizing PVB and Shohi et al. teach a similar PVB synthesizing process including a washing step, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would appreciate such teaching and, thus, to incorporate Dauvergne's method in Gutweiler's process of making a similar PVB laminate in combining with the method as taught by Shohi, because Dauvergne further detailed Gutweiler's method of synthesizing PVB and Shohi teaches the benefit of including one extra step of product

washing and all three prior arts relate to the same subject matter, i.e. making a PVB laminated glass.

As to the glass transition temperature of the PVB sheet, as discussed above, given the substantially identity in the plasticized PVB composition between the prior art and the present invention, it is the examiner's position to believe that the prior art composition must inherently possess the same  $T_g$ . Since the PTO does not have proper means to conduct experiments, the burden of proof is now shifted to the applicant to establish an unobviousness difference. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 195 USPQ 430 (CCPA 1977); *In re Fitzgerald*, 619 F.2d 67, 70, 205 USPQ 594, 596, (CCPA 1980).

Although the prior art references do not teach use of a specific surfactant or emulsifier in making PVB, Degeilh' 971 teaches a process for the preparation of a PVB including using sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (DOS), effective as an emulsifier (Abstract). DOS advantageously facilitates the after-treatment of the PVB to separate the product (col. 2, line 15-23; col. 3, lines 19-20). More benefits of using such DOS emulsifier are described at col. 3, lines 20-52.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a surfactant, such as DOS, as taught by Degeilh, in Gutweiler's PVB formulation in order to take the advantage of such

surfactant disclosed by Degeilh to obtain applicants' claims 1, 2, 10-12, 24-41, 46-55, 58, 61-76.

As to claim 10, it is noticed that sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate, i.e. DOSS, is used as an emulsifier by Degeilh in the process of making PVB film (Abstract), which reads on the instant claim 10. Even though Degeilh does not specify that DOSS can also be used as a bleach agent, such functionality must be inherently processed by this compound. Finding a new property of the compound and such a discovery does not constitute a new invention. The courts have held that the fact that a characteristic is a necessary feature or result of a prior-art embodiment is enough for inherent anticipation, even if that fact was unknown at the time of the prior invention. *In Toro Co. v. Deere & Co.*, 355 F.3d 1313, 1320, 69 USPQ2d 1584, 1590 (Fed. Cir. 2004); and *In Atlas Powder Co. v. Ireco, Inc.*, 190 F.3d 1342, 1348-49 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

As to claims 11-12, Gutweiler's process of dissolving or suspending optical brighteners in the plasticizer, mixing the plasticizers and optical brighteners with PVB can be seen at column 2, lines 12-16, which meets the instantly claimed "wet process". Shohi et als' disclosure on page 5, [0047], meets the instantly claimed "dry process".

The difference between the invention of claims 1, 2, 10-12, 24-41, 46-55, 58, 61-76 and the prior art, Gutweiler, Dauvergne, Shohi et al., and Degeilh, is that they do not teach the intended use or the laminating step of the claimed invention.

However, Masao et al. (abstract; 0002) disclose an interlayer film for a laminated glass comprising a plasticizer and polyvinyl acetal resin. Further, Masao et al. (0026-0027) disclose that the more preferred plasticizer is triethylene glycol-di-2-ethylhexoate. Further, Masao et al. (0047) disclose the incorporation of indium oxide, tin oxide, and zinc oxide for heat ray reflexivity purposes while maintaining the transparency of the glass laminate. Motivated by the expectation of success of using an interlayer film composition that is substantially identical to the one as taught in Gutweiler, Dauvergne, Shohi et al., and Degeilh, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art to laminate the interlayer film as taught in Gutweiler, Dauvergne, Shohi et al., and Degeilh, to an automotive glasses to obtain the invention as claimed.

Applicant's arguments filed March 30, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants argue that the claims should be allowable in view of the new amended feature "suitable for use in the manufacture of glass laminates". However the examiner disagrees. In response to applicant's argument that that claimed invention is "suitable for use in the manufacture of glass laminates", applicants must recognize that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

Regarding applicants' argument that Degeilh (US 4,696,971) teaches away from the instantly claimed invention because Degeilh teaches a process involving a step of neutralizing to a pH of no more than 5. However, the examiner disagrees because applicants must recognize that Degeilh only teaches away of pH of no more than 5 when the product is used in applications where the ability to adhere to glass is critical.

8. Claims 59-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gutweiler (US Patent 5,573,842) in view of Dauvergne (FR Patent 2,401,941), in view of Shohi et al. (EP-1036775 A1), in view of Degeilh (US 4,696,971), and further in view of Keppler (US 4,433,108), and then in view of Masao et al. (JP08-337446).

The prior art references to Gutweiler, Dauvergne, Shohi et al. and Degeilh are adequately presented previously in this Office Action and are incorporated herein by reference. The aforementioned prior art references do not teach the instantly claimed antioxidant compound, i.e. 2,2-methylenebis (6-t-butyl-4-methylphenol).

Shohi et al. disclose that an antioxidant, such as phenolic antioxidant, among other additives, is conventionally incorporated in an interlayer film for laminated glass of this kind (page 4, [0033] and [0036]), while the online product brochure from Great Lakes Chemical Co. provides a list of nineteen antioxidants under the phenolic antioxidants category including 2,2'-methylenebis (6-t-butyl-4-methylphenol), which meets the instantly claimed compound. Including a phenolic antioxidant is a common

Art Unit: 1713

practice in the art as clearly stated by Shohi et al. and finding a specific product from a chemical company's product brochure is well within the reach of a skilled person in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art to employ such antioxidant in Gutweiler's PVB composition, motivated by a reasonable expectation of successfully obtaining the corresponding interlayer film containing PVB for laminated glass. Degeilh (col. 1, line 57-68; col. 2, line 15-23) clearly teach using sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinates as a surfactant or emulsifier.

The difference between the claims 59-60 and the rejected claim 58 is that Gutweiler, Dauvergne, Shohi et al. and Degeilh are silent on a process involving a bisulfite.

Keppler (col. 3, line 17-26) discloses the advantages of using a sodium bisulfite as a co-stabilizer with sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinates. Motivated by the expectation of success of using a sodium bisulfite as a co-stabilizer with sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinates, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art to add a sodium bisulfite which generically include both organic and inorganic sodium bisulfites, to the emulsifier teachings of Degeilh to obtain the invention of claims 59-60.

Applicant's arguments filed March 30, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants argue that the claims should be allowable in view of the new amended feature "suitable for use in the manufacture of glass laminates".

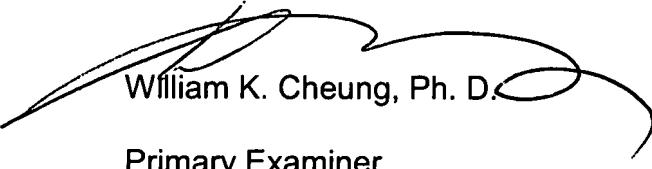
However the examiner disagrees. In response to applicant's argument that that claimed invention is "suitable for use in the manufacture of glass laminates", applicants must recognize that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William K. Cheung whose telephone number is (571) 272-1097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00AM to 2:00PM; 4:00PM to 8:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David WU can be reached on (571) 272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
William K. Cheung, Ph. D.  
Primary Examiner

May 28, 2007

**WILLIAM K. CHEUNG  
PRIMARY EXAMINER**